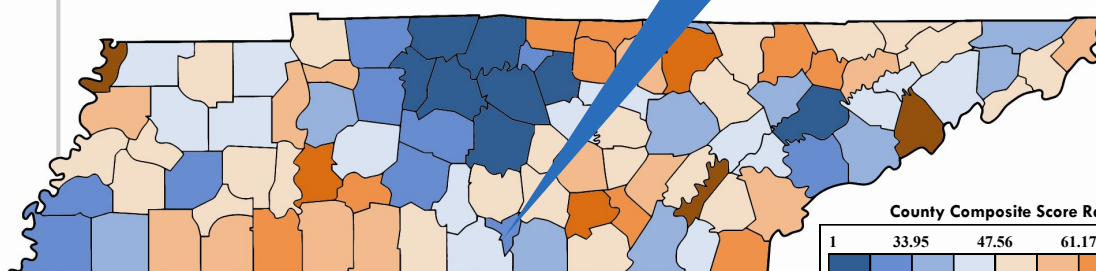


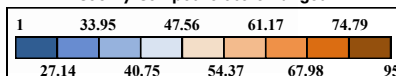
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: MOORE COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): 6,362

Pop. Density: 44/square mile

Seat of Government: Lynchburg

Largest City: Lynchburg

COUNTY	Rank	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Rutherford	1	Employment and Earnings Composite	34.00	18 ▲
Cheatham	2	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$27,645	48 ▲
Wilson	3	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	65.83%	88 ▼
Davidson	4	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	79.6%	1 ▲
Sumner	5	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.1%	26 ▼
Robertson	6	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	45.7%	7 ▲
Knox	7	Economic Autonomy Composite	21.88	5 ▼
Smith	8	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	23.8%	44 ▼
Williamson	9	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	13.6%	40 ▼
Moore	10	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	81.6%	25 ▼
Montgomery	11	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.22%	21 ▼
Trousdale	12	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	13.5%	11 ▲
Blount	13	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	16.8%	24 ▼
Madison	14	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	31.4%	9 ▲
Maury	15	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	0	1 ▲
Shelby	16	County Overview: Moore County women have seen decreases in several rankings involving education, poverty, unemployment and wage disparities, but continue to rank very well in nearly every indicator. Most notably, local women are more likely to be working or seeking a job than women in any other county, and continue to be among the least likely to be unemployed, uninsured, or living in poverty. Additionally, Moore women boast some of the highest rates of academic achievement in the state and fill a large proportion of managerial positions in the county. Despite such advances, local women continue to earn only a fraction of their male counterparts' wages.		
Dickson	17			
Tipton	18			
Hamilton	19			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

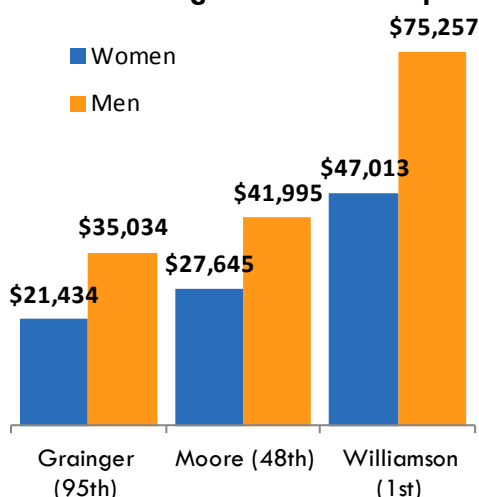
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Moore County

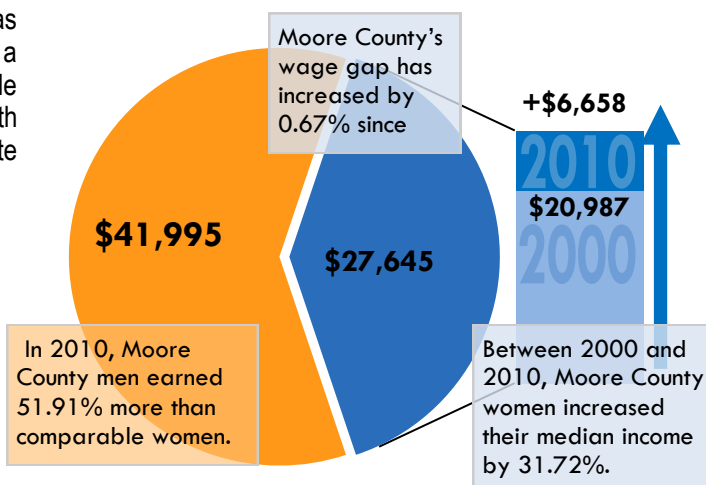
Earnings

Moore County women earned a median income of \$27,645 in 2010, having added \$6,658, or 31.72 percent, in wages since 2000. This rate was comparable to many seen statewide and resulted in an increase of two ranks, to 48th, in this indicator. Male wages increased roughly two percent faster—both outpacing inflation—and men rank 18th in the state among men.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



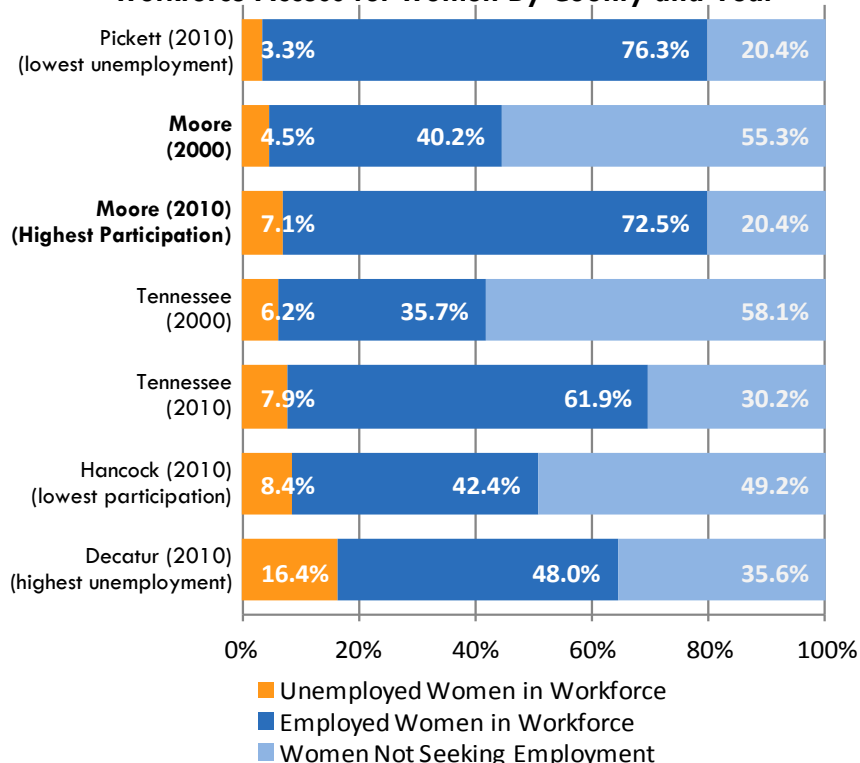
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Because male wage gains were greater than female growth, the disparity in wages between men and women actually grew by 0.67 percent in Moore. This resulted in women earning just 65.83 percent of local men's incomes in 2010, and sent Moore further down in rankings, from 85th to 88th. This rate was well below the statewide rate of 77 percent and corresponds to a huge shortfall of \$14,350 annually.

Employment

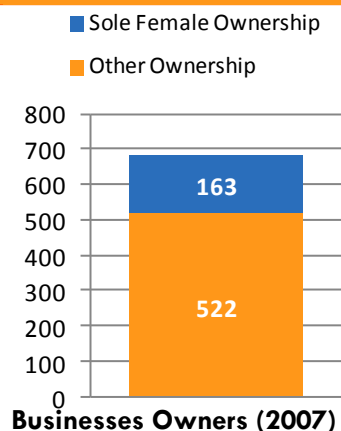
Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Workforce participation among women in Moore County has improved by 34.9 percent—nearly doubling—since 2000, led the state of Tennessee in this indicator in 2010 (up from 23rd). With 79.6 percent of women either employed or searching for work, women in Moore are almost ten percent more likely to be in the labor pool than the average woman in the state. Men in the county were just 3.7 percent more likely to participate, while women with children under six were involved at a rate of 81.1 percent.

As participation rates have rocketed upward, unemployment has also grown, but by a much smaller margin. Rising from 4.5 percent to 7.1 percent between 2000 and 2010, the rate at which women in Moore are jobless and searching remains 0.8 percent lower than the statewide figure, and is still ranked 26th, despite dropping from 15th. Slightly more than one in ten men (10.3 percent) were searching in 2010, along with 6.6 percent of women with young children.

The Status of Women in: Moore County



Moore County women have made great gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, 15.7 percent more managers are now female, rising dramatically to 7th from 19th, and outperforming state estimates by 9.7 percent.

Unfortunately, women appeared to own a much smaller share of the businesses in Moore in 2007. While 2000 estimates may have been skewed to a very high 63.3 percent, they measured in at just 23.8 percent in 2007, and dropped from first to 44th.

In contrast to 2000, the highest score in this category in 2007 was 41 percent, in Pickett County.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Moore County increased significantly between 2000 and 2010, from 30.4% to 45.7%.

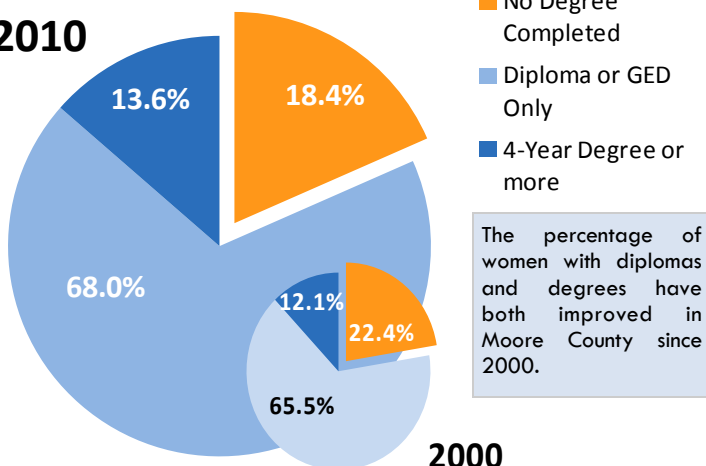
Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Moore County appeared to plummet from 63.3% to 23.8% between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



Women in Moore County have improved in all three academic indicators and post decent figures, though each has fallen behind in state rankings.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees, for example, has increased by 1.5 percent, but decreased in rank from 29th to 40th.

Similarly, 4 percent more women hold diplomas as of 2010, but the county has dropped 11 ranks, to 25th.

Lastly, dropout rates were lower in the 2011-12 school year—a rate of 0.22 percent—but dropped 12 ranks, to 21st.

Living

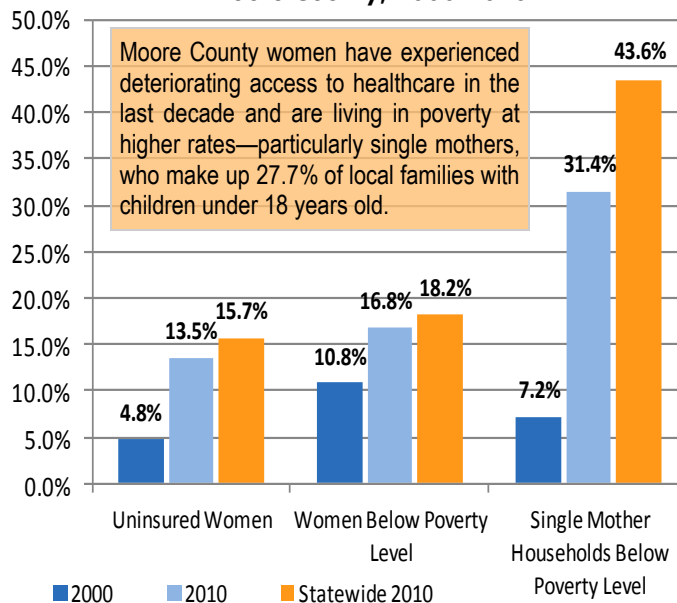
Women in Moore County endured a significant drop in health care access and sizeable increases in poverty rates between 2000 and 2010.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, over one in eight were uninsured in 2010, rising to 13.5 percent from a 4.8 percent in 2000. Though, as of 2010, local women were still 2.2 percent more likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee. Moore improved from 12th to 11th in this indicator.

Overall poverty among women has grown as well, increasing six percent between 2000 and 2010. Moore women fared better in than the statewide rate in this indicator as well, by 1.4 percent. Despite this, the county dropped in relative rankings, from 10th to 24th.

Single mothers were more severely affected by statewide trends and were more than four times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as in 2000. At a rate of 31.4 percent, single mothers were also 13.2 percent more likely to live in poverty than the average woman in Tennessee. Despite this, Moore improved from 18th to 9th in this measure and compared very favorably to the state rate.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Moore County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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